THE CONSERVATIVE

JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

THE CONSERVATIVE is published daily and weekly, (Sundays excepted,) at FIVE DOLLARS for one month; FIFTEEN DOLLARS for three months; and TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for six months for the daily. SIX DOLLARS for three months; TEN DOLLARS for six months to the weekly, in advance.

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

SPEECH OF JOHN POOL, ESQ.,

OF BERTIE,

In the Senate of North Carolina, Tuesday, 20th Dec 1864.

[CONCLUDED.]

But these commissioners would probably be received and negotiations opened. Every point in dispute would receive a deliberate consideration. The respective interests and purposes of the two sections would be presented and weighed. Should the United States be convinced that reconstruction is impossible, and the continuance of the war but a waste of blood and treasure, there would be no longer in the way a point of punctilio—a question of fancied honor—and it might be most reasonably expected that they would be the first to concede the existence of our independence. And then peace would come. But what can come of the present high claims of the respective parties save war and ruin? Fanaticism is assuming control, and the baser passions of the human heart are usurping the place of moderation and virtue. The war is threatening the subversion of the liberties of both sections, and if continued, must lead to scenes of horror from which humanity recoils, and the last hope of anxious patriots fade away. Independence and liberty can be secured only by negotiations and peace. Let all formal obstacles in the way of peace be promptly removed. Let us, at least, be free from blame—with every effort exhausted—conscious of duty done—and then, if the light of republican liberty on this continent must be extinguished in blood, we shall escape the reproaches of posterity.

It is objected that those resolutions propose an interference with the treaty-making power vested in the President and Senate. The minority report confuses the words "negotiate, ratify and confirm". The distinction between them is so obvious as hardly to need an explanation. Commissioners may negotiate a treaty, but before it can have validity it must be ratified and confirmed by the President and Senate. The resolutions propose only to make a request of the President "that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners." Is it interfering with the treaty-making power to refer a respectful request to the President? There is no effort to confer upon the commissioners any powers whatever, as derived from the States. The President is requested to adopt them, and he may give or withhold such powers and such instructions as may seem to him meet and proper. It is a question of appointment only. Should the President appoint, he is met with a refusal on formal grounds. But let the States appoint and the objection cannot be raised. It is no interference with the constitutional prerogatives of the general government.

But the "minority report" proceeds to deny "that one State, while a member of the Confederate government, can enter into any treaty or alliance, with another State, for the purpose of negotiating treaties with a foreign power." Is it an alliance to ask the "co-operation" of our sister States in making a respectful request of the President? The Governors recently met in Augusta to devise some concert of action to place more men in the army.—Did we hear that stigmatized as an unconstitutional alliance of States? Early in these troubles, there was a Peace Congress, composed of delegates from the several States, and it was never objected that it constituted an unconstitutional alliance. But when did gentlemen conceive such horror of an alliance among the States? It is still fresh in the memory of some, that previous to secession, the advocates of that action, proposed and held conventions composed of delegates appointed from the congressional districts of the several Southern States. And after some of the States had seceded, they sent commissioners to the others to secure a similar action.—Some of these commissioners, I am informed, came to North Carolina, and were received at this capitol. No gloomy horrors of an alliance seems to have troubled gentlemen in those days. But now when we speak of peace, and propose that more than one State shall join in a most respectful and legitimate request directed to the President, gentlemen become wonderfully sensitive to the horrors of an imaginary alliance between the States.

The "minority report" intimates that the passage of these resolutions might give "aid and comfort to our enemies, strengthen their hands and serve to inspire them with renewed energy." The promulgation of such a reason, assigned to influence the action of this Senate, is far more likely to give "aid and comfort" than anything contained in the resolutions upon the table. Who is it that is likely to be swerved from the path of duty by the fear that his enemy might interpret his action into a confession of weakness or cowardice? Not he who is conscious of strength, and confident in the success of a righteous cause. Timidity betokens weakness. A nervous apprehension of what an enemy may possibly think betrays a temper far different from that manly defiance which characterizes the action of him who is conscious of his might, and dare pursue his own ways regardless of his enemy's thoughts. Our revolutionary fathers were not troubled with such timid forebodings. They did not wait for England to propose a conference for negotiating upon terms of peace; but boldly sent a commissioner to France, and kept him there as a standing proposal to treat, whenever their enemy might think proper to meet him. They waited for no preliminary recognition as a prerequisite basis for negotiation, nor did they hesitate upon the idle fear that their action might be attributed to cowardice or weakness. But firm in their determination to be free, and relying upon the justice of their cause they dared to pursue such a course as seemed to them right and proper. They fought like heroes, while, like christian statesmen, they kept standing commissioners to treat for peace. After a while England sought their commissioners, and independence and liberty were the reward of their statesmanship and valor. Let us profit by their example and their success. When this conference meets, terms will be proposed and discussed. If dishonorable they will be rejected. We should then fight, not upon the useless demand for preliminary recognition, but against the imposition of dishonorable terms. The world would acknowledge the justice of our cause, our people would be satisfied, every arm would be nerved and every hoart beat in unison for honor and liberty. All delusions and false hopes would be dispelled, and the people and the States, and the general government, united in a common feeling of indignation and defiance, would convince our enemies that no aid and comfort could be found on Southern soil.

But, Sir, I must notice the resolutions proposed by this "minority report." This is the first resolution of the series:

"*Resolved*, That the representatives of the people of North Carolina, in the General Assembly now convened, do not hesitate to declare their earnest desire for a peace based upon the independence and entire separation of the Confederate States government from the government of the United States, and will accept with *ready and cheerful spirits any* propositions which the public authorities of the United States may make for the furtherance of such a purpose."

In their anxiety to find objections, and prevent the opening of any negotiation upon the subject of peace, gentlemen seem to be running into the very dangers which they profess to be seeking to avoid.—I could not vote for this resolution. Apart from the useless reiteration of the demand for independence and separation as a preliminary basis for negotiations, there is a vital objection to this proposition. If our enemy could derive aid and comfort from the bare appointment of commissioners to open negotiations, he would be likely to accept the declaration contained in this resolution as manifesting a most encouraging anxiety upon the subject. 'Accept with ready and cheerful spirits!" Is it not sufficient to say that he will *accept*? But what is it proposed to accept with ready and cheerful spirits? "*Any* propositions which the public authorities of the United States may make for the furtherance of this purpose!" It should have been any *honorable* propositions—and even then it would be better to leave out the "ready and cheerful spirits." Those who discern aid and comfort to the enemy in the resolutions upon the table, have solemnly recommended the adoption of this unguarded and humiliating petition for some proposal from the public authorities of the United States, accompanied with the declaration that "*any* proposition" would be "accepted with ready and cheerful spirits." I beg leave to decline accepting the substitute, and to deny the validity of the reason assigned for its adoption. The recommendation of such a resolution, by the "minority report," leaves room to doubt the candor and seriousness of the suggestion that the adoption of the original resolutions might give encouragement to our adversaries. It becomes us to be guarded and watchful, while we are determined and firm in the prosecution of any purpose required by the honor and interests of our country. The appointment and tender of these commissioners from the States would remove the pretence upon which the opening of negotiations has been prevented, and throw upon others the responsibility of continuing the mad appeal to arms alone, which has characterized this struggle, and shocked the enlightened sentiments of mankind by its temper and its fury. The advantage of moral position claimed against us, is being used with effect to justify or excuse the unrelenting ferocity and persistence with which the war is waged, and really gives aid and energy to the operations and policy of the United States government.

Let this advantage be taken away and if possible turned to account for us, by the action proposed in the resolutions upon the table. If the effect of this action be carried by the acceptance of the commissioners and the opening of negotiations, it will still retain much of its moral weight, and the true issues between the belligerents will be opened in naked detail without the possibility of further misapprehension or evasion. This is desirable to those who contend in a just and righteous cause, and is formidable only to the projectors of ambition and wrong. The high claims and exorbitant demands of warring chiefs, put forth amid the clash of arms, must be viewed with allowance, as only the ebullition of passion, or meant to excite the enthusiasm of their respective followers; but never as a true exposition of the real purposes and object which a reference to calm negotiation would disclose. This war has continued long enough, and been marked with sufficient carnage and misfortune to admit now the appeals of humanity and reason; and the varied success, the unquestionable display of exalted fortitude and valor, and the exhibition of wonderful strength and resources have fully satisfied the requirements of military honor, and even the demands of pride and vanity. Interest, duty and patriotism now call for the more steady and effective efforts of statesmanship and diplomacy. Those who are first to initiate this will be honored by the approbation of the Christian world, and blessed with the gratitude of posterity; while those who refuse or impede it must bear the responsibility for the continued shedding of blood.

No delinquency is imputed to the President in efforts for a peaceful solution of our present troubles. It has been the misfortune of his official position, and the peculiar distinctive character of this war as a revolution, which have made him unable to open negotiations. He is still powerless in this respect, unless the States take advantage of their recognized position and tender to him their voluntary aid in the manner now proposed. The proposition so strongly favored by the opposers of these resolutions, to request him again to tender commissioners, of his own appointment, does imply delinquency on his part. Is he so blind or perverse that the States must instruct him in his duty? Let it not be said. His self respect and dignity may forbid his again making the identical proposal which has been so pointedly refused. This is a new proposition, embracing a new and essential element striking at the very point upon which former propositions have been rejected—an element beyond the power of the President to command without the aid of the States in which the States are necessary participants, and from whose participation alone success is expected. It is an acknowledgment that the President has performed his whole duty, and having failed of success, it now becomes necessary for the States to extend that aid which the peculiar nature of our government places in their power alone. The States can remove the obstacle which has been raised against his efforts to open negotiations, and in obedience to a request from them, he can, consistently with dignity and self respect, renew those efforts, with a new element at his disposal by which to test the sincerity of former objections, or expose the duplicity with which they were made.

Mr. Speaker, I hope these resolutions will be taken from the table and passed. It will place us in a truer and more tenable position. The good of our country, our own character, and a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind" urge us to this action. the people expect and desire that some movement be made towards peace, by other means than the stern and dreadful arbitrament of arms. While we make new drains upon them, let us be equally earnest in all efforts to secure peace by other means. It is due to our gallant soldiers, who, for honorable peace, are braving with equal fortitude the snows of winter, and the dangers that dwell in the battle's "high carnival of death." Let them see that the civil departments of the government are earnestly lending their aid to the same end by every legitimate means. The objections to the action proposed in these resolutions are untenable. It is no interference with the constitutional treaty making powers of the President and Senate—gives to our adversaries no advantage either moral or physical, but altogether is to the reverse. It implies no delinquency in the general government, but offers it the aid and cooperation of the sovereign States upon a serious difficulty peculiarly within their province to remedy. It is a step upon the path of peace. All around is unpromising darkness. Upon the one side and the other, there is no promise but continued desolation and war. No light has yet sent one glimmering ray to gladden the aching hearts around the household hearth, or promise the warworn soldier's return to that sacred home he would die to defend. How many hearts are sick with hopes long deferred! How many bereavements—what longings—what sufferings—how many bitter tears plead for peace—but plead without hope! There is no answer but constantly renewed preparations for war. It is not wise. It is not just. Take one step upon the path of peace, and new hopes will spring up. How eagerly will be watched the first light that appears—with what earnest prayers that it prove like the star pointing the shepherds to the manger! Give this solace, at least, to the noble hearts of a bleeding and struggling people. Can we refuse it, and go home to meet the imploring eyes of sorrowing age, of weeping wives and helpless infants? What will you tell them? say that you voted to throw the last of their sons and their aged into the yawning gulf of war, but dared utter no word for peace? That you gave their dear ones victims to the hungry dragon of war, but you had no tribute for the pleading angel of peace? Rather let us try this measure. Let these commissioners be appointed and tendered—a conference initiated—negotiations opened. No harm can possibly result, and much good may be reasonably hoped. And peace may come—come even to us, with all its blessings and its mercies, like an angel, "like a lone, sweet angel from some sphere of harmony."

Sir, a record must be made, and this record will stand. By it I am willing to be judged before my country and posterity. Let Senators remember that the madness of this hour must pass away, and the sober judgment of after times test the wisdom and the virtue, or expose the wickedness of passing events. Then shall every man be judged by the record that he makes.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DECEMBER, 1864.

CATALOGUE OF

SOUTHERN SHEET MUSIC,

FOR SALE BY

BRANSON & FARRER,

RALEIGH, N. C.

MARCHES AND QUICKSTEPS.

Beauregard's Manassas Quick-step	A Noir	D	1,50
Confederate's Grand March	W H Hartwell		2,00
Carvival De Venice	F Buck	D	2,00
*Confederate's Polka March	W H Hartwell		2,00
*Empire State March	H L Schreiner		2,50
Gen. Bragg's Grand March	P Rivinac		2,50
Gen. Beauregard's Grand March	Mrs V G Cowden		2,00
*Gen Morgan's Grand March	C L Pettolus	D	2,00
Mocking Bird Quickstep	J A Rosenberger	D	2,00
*Never Surrender Quickstep	E O Eaton		2,00
*Old Dominion March	C Norponoff	D	1,50
Our first President's Quick-step	P Rivinac	D	2,00
P F Smith's March	Mortin		2,00
Rivinac's Medley Quickstep	P Rivinac		2,00
Soldier's Greeting march	H Scheeiler		1,50
Stonewall Jackson's Grand March	C Young		1,25
Stonewall Quickstep	J H Hewitt		2,00
Wassington Artillery Polka March	A E Blackmar		1,25

POLKAS AND SCHOTTISCHES.

Impromptu Polka	Schulhoff		2,00
La Favorite Polka	W L Hensler		1,50
Palmetto Schottische			2,00
199 Broad Street Polka	E O Eaton		2,00
Leonora Polka	Merz		2,50
Signal Corps Scottische	M M Barrows		1,50
Spring Time Polka	A J Turner	D	1,00
Southern Rights Polka			2,50

WALTZES.

Bessie Bell Waltz	A J Turner	D	2.00
Brighost Eyes Gallop	Schwartz		1,50
Greenwood Waltz		D	3,50
Mollie's Dream Waltz	Reisziger		2,00
Pensiviona—Valse Sentimentale	Rensier		2,00

FANTASIAS, VARIATIONS, &c., &c.,

Gondellied	Gestin	D	2,60
Her Bright Smile—Improvisation	La Hache		3,00
La Marseillaise	Beyer		2,00
Home Sweet Home—va.	Slack		2,00
Nocturne	Dohler		3,50
Shells of Ocean—var.	Grobe		3,50
Soldier's Adieu	Fundahl		2,00
Ever of Thee—var.	Grobe		3,50
Silvery Shower	A Burnback		2,50
How Can I Leave Thee—var.			3,50
Lorena Variations			3,50
Anvil Chorus			3,50
Tremolo			3,50
Shower of Pearls	Oborne		3,30

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hunter's Intmations	No. 1	3,00
" "	No 2	3,00
" "	Complete	5,00
Christison's French Grammar		3,50
Songs of Love and Liberty ($40 00 per hundred)		75
Jack Morgan Songster ($60.00 per hundred)		

The usual deduction to the trade.

The pieces marked D are published by Geo. Dunn, &c., of Richmond, for whom we are the Sole Agents in North Carolina. We sell their music on precisely the same terms as sold by them.

* The pieces marked with a star have ornamental title pages.

‡ The pieces marked with an ‡ have Guitar as well as Piano accompaniments.

Music will be sent by mail free of postage, on the reception of the above prices. 214-d2tw2t.

A Desirable Residence for Rent.

The Commodious and desirable residence of Mr. F. P. Haywood near the city of Raleigh, known as "Silver Springs," with three hundred acres of land adjoining is offered for the ensuing year. Apply to TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1864. 209—tf.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED HANDS WANTED TO WORK on the grading and laying of the Chatham Railroad. The highest market price will be given, and hands well taken care of.

Also, 100 Carpenters.

Also, a Portable Steam Saw Mill wanted.

Apply to KEMP P. BATTLE, President, Raleigh, N. C.

or to J. E. ALLEN, Sup't., Cary, N. C.

Dec. 8, 1864. 196—tf.

NOTICE.

ON THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1865, WILL BE HIRED out, at Boon Hill, on the N. C. R. R. about seventy likely negroes belonging to the estate of Thadeus W. Whitley ce'd. Among them is a good carpenter, and other valuable hands. Also, at the same time and place, will be rented the Mills and land belonging to the said estate.

ADAM J. HEATH, Adm'r.

Dec. 21, 1864. 214—5t*

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldier's families at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.

Dec 30, 184. 218-6ta.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " dz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRER, Raleigh, N. C.

Jan. 2 1865. 215—tf.

W H. CROW, AGENT FOR THE NEUSE PAPER MILL Co., will pay the highest market price for Rags and damaged Cotton. Persons having either for sale will please call at the office formerly occupied by Gen. Haywood.

Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 21, 1864. 207-1m.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Gen. W. Mordecai Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier. C. F. DEMMS.

Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1865. [No. 218.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
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1865.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July							1
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Sept						1	2
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Nov				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30		
Dec.						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

Tax in Kind.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL BE IN Raleigh from the 2d of January, 1865, until the 20th for the purpose of assessing the Tax in kind of corn, fodder, molasses, sugar, peas, beans, ground peas, &c. We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhood. Those who have not listed their wheat, oats, rye, hay, and wool, can also list at the above time.

F. G. FOSTER, NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.

January 3, 1865. 216—td.

North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company.

SINCE OUR AGENT HAS GONE ABROAD TO PURchase a Vessel for the Company, frequent inquiries have been made, and a disposition manifested on the part of the public, to further subscribe to the Capital Stock of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy. It was therefore ordered by the Board of Directors at a meeting held in the town of Greensboro' on the first instant, that the books of the Company be reopened for further subscription to the Capital Stock, and remain open untill the annual meeting of the Stockholders to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 2d Thursday in January next, and notice is hereby given to the Stockholders generally, that business of great importance to the Company will be brought before this approaching meeting in January, and a full attendance is expected either in person or by proxy.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

December 17, 1864. 203—2w.

Headquarters, Reserve, N. C.,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22.

I. SURGEON THOS. HILL, P. A. C. S., having, in obedience to Special Orders No. 273, Par. II, A. & I. G. O. current series, reported at these Headquarters, is assigned to duty as Chief Surgeon Reserve, N. C., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II.—All Medical Officers serving with Reserves in this State, will at once report, by letter, to Surgeon Hill and forward to him requisitions for such medicines and other supplies as are necessary.

By command of Lt. General HOLMES,

JOHN W. HINSDALE, Assistant Adjutant General.

Dec. 30, 1864. 213—5t

Negro Auction and Commission House.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT THE Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Hutchings, on Fayetteville street, in the city of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE

for the sale of Slaves.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c. as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage. W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Raleigh Dec. 20, 1864. 206—dtf

Desirable Property For Sale.

ON THE 20TH OF JANUARY INST., ON THE PREMISES four miles north of Durham's Depot, in Orange county, the undersigned will sell a tract of Land belonging to the late Capt. Edward M. Scott, containing 118 acres, about one-third of it woodland. The improvements are new and comfortable.

Terms of sale will be six months credit with bond and good security and title retained till purchase money is paid or cash will be received.

JNO. C. McCOWAN, Adm'r of E. M. Scott, dec'd.

January 2, 1864. 216—tds.

NOTICE.

Rutherford County, N. C.

A NEGRO BOY WHO SAYS HIS NAME IS MAT, WAS confined in the public Jail of said County, on the 19th day of November, 1864. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high of dark color, and wore at the time a dark coat and pants, a high black felt hat, and is rather slow spoken, and says he belonged to B. O. Kelly, of Lumpkin county, Georgia, that he was taken to work on the breastworks at Augusta, and to Charlotte, N. C., where he was sold by the Auctioneer of that place and was purchased by Benjamin Dickson and he says he runaway from Dickson to get back to his mistress. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases made and provided. G. W. CORBET, Jailor.

December 28, 1864. 37—wom.

Headquarters Reserve, N. C.,

Raleigh Dec. 1st, 1864.

General Orders No. 19.

ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENIOR RESERVES OF NORTH Carolina who are absent from their commands without proper authority, are ordered to rejoin them without delay.—County Enrolling Officers are made responsible for the apprehension of such as do not at once comply with this order.

By command of Lt. Gen. HOLMES,

JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. General.

Dec. 2, 1864. 191—

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address

Maj. WM. A. BANKS, Superintendent.

October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL,

A Military and Classical Finishing Academy

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN FEBRUARY 1st, 1865, at Mebanesville, on the North Carolina Railroad. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making GOOD SOLDIERS, as well as good scholars. Address

COL. WM. BINGHAM, *Superintendent*

Oaks, N. C., Nov. 21, 1864. 181—32w.

☞ The annual meeting of the members of the North Carolina Mutual Fire Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 12th of January, 1865. H. S. SMITH, Secretary.

Dec. 15, 1864.

THE CONSERVATIVE

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 8 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	35 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Ald.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Guion, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert P Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Silas H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Dynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; A G Foster, Randolph; J Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge, Johnston; J R Musgrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Rowan.

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Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon Edwards, Warren, Hon David L Swain, Orange. Quentin Busbee, Wake, Secretary.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claims is for the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially assist in the investigation of their claims, that the time of forwarding their papers to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not by or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A STANLY, Commissioner.

191—tf.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BY

THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,

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Address, Rev. A. R. RAVEN

October 27, 1864. 191—

NOTICE.

WE HAVE FOR SALE ON REASONABLE TERMS AT Greensboro'

5,000 bunches Cotton Yarn.

1,000 boxes Tobacco.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, Pres. N. C. V. N. C.

Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 26, 1864. 211—d2w

Negroes Wanted.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO HIRE 200 negroes during the ensuing year for employment in the Artillery Work Shops about to be established by the Government at Salisbury, N. C., the following ha'ds, to wit: 20 Blacksmiths, 20 Helpers, 15 Carpenters and 10 Labourers. A ample food, good quarters and the usual amount of clothing will be supplied them. A liberal price paid.

JAS. M. BOYD, Capt. in charge Arty Shops, Salisbury, N. C.

Dec. 21 1864. 207-3w

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE

Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

French Hoop Skirts

For sale by KINSEY & WARE

Raleigh, Dec. 27, 1864.

THE CONSERVATIVE

BY J. B. NEATHERY & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.:

THURSDAY, - - - - JANUARY 5, 1865.

THE CAUSES WHICH PROMPTED North Carolina to abandon the old government and to connect her destiny with the Confederacy, still exist. The principles which forced upon us the war, are still in full force, and they are as just, as right, as sacred, as they were when we entered upon it. Neither the severe pressure of the war, nor the reverses we have experienced, have wrought any abatement in their justice or soundness, and the causes which impelled our decision are in full force.

No North Carolinian hesitated or doubted at the time, the wisdom or the necessity for the decision. Subsequent events, while they may have excited the fears of some, have furnished no ground for faltering in our course or retracing our steps. If there be those among us, who regret the step or who would counsel a backing down, they evidently take counsel of their fears and ignore their pledges and their principles.—Are such persons to control public sentiment? Can men who are men, listen to such counsellors? Who that values honor, private or public integrity, and the life of a freeman, can brook the thought of an abandonment of the cause or of principles as dear as life and liberty, to hush their fears and to check the trembling at the knees? What honest freeman could show his face, could die easily, when all who look at him would brand him with cowardice?

Such a craven spirit, we rejoice to believe, does not lurk in the bosoms of true Southern sons. North Carolinians will not bear to be called cowards. Their brave sons in the field have won for her an imperishable name. Shall those at home be less courageous and enduring? Shall we bear the charge of infidelity to the cause? Never, no never.

The crisis calls for men and means and the true spirit of daring and courage. Our people have shown their readiness to sustain the war. We have not only given up our sons and our resources without stint, but we are ready to do more. There is no flagging in the spirit of the people to sustain the war. If the government would do its duty—would manage the affairs of the Republic with the wisdom, the forecaste, the energy, the economy it should do, the people will not be lacking in devotion to the cause.—Here lies the true secret of the flagging of the people. It is not the reverses we have suffered which dampen their ardor—not the successes of the enemy which so discourage us, but the fault lies at the door of Congress and in the inefficiency with which the war is managed. The policy of the government in regard to the currency, in the want of forecaste in protecting the people at home against want and poverty, the unsettled policy with which the war is urged, the continued intimations of a want of confidence in the people by the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the waste of the resources of our people, the threat to appropriate all the surplus provisions of the country at its own price to its own use, leaving the non-producers at the merey of sharpers or starvation—the propositions to change the policy of the war, to thrust the slave into the army, upon whose labors the country relies for bread, the tyranny and mismanagement of subordinates, all these are dampening the ardor of our people, more than the successes of the enemy.

We hold that the power vested in the Confederate government to declare and wage war, carries with it all the power necessary to wage it successfully, if success be possible. The powers of the government have been ample to do this. No authority, no means, no amount of resources have been withheld from the government to do it. All that the people had, all that the people could do, all that they can do, have been at the command of the government. But notwithstanding this generous support which the people have rendered, there has been a continuous persistance in warring against the interests of the people at home, quite as much so as against the enemy.

The existence of a few disaffected people in the South, has kept the Congress in a ferment. To force a few into the traces, the great body of the people have been forced to submit to the imputation of disloyalty, or accord to the government perfect wisdom in all its acts. How to whip the enemy and at the same time to strengthen our own people, employs too little of the thoughts of the Congress. The numbers, the courage, the support, and the success of our armies have depended solely, not upon what the government did for them, but what the people would do for them. The people at home have needed the fostering care and support of the Congress in its legislation. They have required as much the wisdom and the care of Congress as the army has. A system of wise legislation on the part of Congress in providing a proper currency, a uniform and just taxation, the encouragement of home industry, the steddy pursuit of the objects of the war, exhibiting proper confidence in the people, would have placed our affairs to-day in a far better condition.

We have men enough, resources enough, and courage enough among our people to vanquish the foe, if we had the wisdom and the forecaste in the government to bring them out. We need a united front among ourselves and a purpose to succeed in order to success. But how is this to be secured? Can it be done by threats, by demands upon the people, by treading upon the rights of the people and of the States?

We endorse the following from the Richmond *Sentinel*, but not the argument which it builds upon it:

Let now our authorities State and Confederate, rise to the level of the great occasion. Troublous times are upon us. Great exigencies surround us. We need all our strength, and all our wisdom.—Let there be a conference of all our wise men. Let there be a calm investigation of our wants, and a catalogue of our resources. Then by common consent, let all obstacles, to the employment of these resources, be removed.

The above is good doctrine, but when it pleads for putting the negroes into the army we demur. When our authorities rise to the "height of the occasion" they will see that this policy will wind us up at once. Great parade is made over Gen. Lee's endorsement of the plan, but even the sanction of his great name does not give the scheme more value in our estimation. Indeed, the connection of Gen. Lee's name with it, is damaging to us. The enemy must conclude that the rebellion is on its last legs when Gen. Lee favors it. Put them in the army, and what could we expect from them? One white soldier is equal to four of them. But how are they to be fed? With the negroes in the fields to make corn and wheat and bacon, it is a hard task to feed the army we now have. Already the government is notifying every farmer in the land not to sell his surplus. What does this mean? Will it take all our surplus to feed the present army? If so, where is bread to come from to feed the negroes and our white soldiers, when they are taken from the fields? We challenge a true answer to this question. But again the *Sentinel* says:

Let Government determine what it needs, and what it can use; and if it be our lands, our houses, our negroes, our horses, our money, ourselves, it must have them. Strange that we should cling most tenaciously to what is of least moment! Strange that we should give ourselves and grudge our property! Our patriotism must lay aside such selfishness. It must be generous as well as brave.

Well, this is no time for selfishness; that is true. But when our lands, our houses, our slaves, our horses, our money, or ourselves are gone, as they are likely to be under the management which prevails, what then? What will be left—who will care for the balance? What is to become of the government, our wives and our children? Will these sacrifices avail?—What can they secure? The *Sentinel* even doubts that they will secure anything, for in another breath it says:

Our constitution was made as the developement of our national life It may not provide for all the various exigencies of war. Questions of state may arise in our experience as they have arrsien in the experience of almostevery other nation, when our best welfare will require of our rulers the exercise of a bold responsibility.

It calls upon the people to give up lands, houses, negroes, horses, money and themselves to the government if it demands it, and then if that don't answer, let the constitution be torn in flinders—yes, let the government go too. What does this mean? Does it mean that our whole people must sacrifice everything and the government itself, to save *our rulers*?

Let the people ponder these out-goings of the Richmond press. They are absolutely ready for anything and everything, but civil liberty. We are not ready to give this up, if everything else goes. But we are not reduced to the extremity which the vaporings of the Richmond press would indicate. Our case is not as hopeless as they would have us believe. We are able yet to cope with the enemy, under the constitution as it is. Let the government come back to the true intent and spirit of the constitution. Let our people and the negroes who can be spared at home make bread and meat, and let those who can do service in the field rush to our standards and resolve to conquer or die. If we are overrun and subdued, let it be after we have used all the strength and means God has given us. If we fail, let it be under the banner of right and justice, and with an undying purpose to maintain the government of our choice.

A MERITED COMPLIMENT. We take pleasure in publishing the following complimentary order from Gen. Bragg:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT N. C.,
Wilmington, Dec. 31st, 1864.

Extract.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35.

III. The Commanding General having read the official report of the defeat of the enemy's recent expedition up the Roanoke River, takes pleasure in acknowledging the gallantry of the troops engaged and the activity and boldness with which Brig Gen. Leventhorpe conducted the operations.

By order of Gen. BRAGG:
ARCHER ANDERSON,
A. A. General.

CAPT. JOHN W. HINSDALE, Assistant Adjutant General, on the Staff of Lieutenant General Holmes, we are gratified to learn, has been elected Col. of the 3d Regiment of Reserves. This regiment was formed at Goldsboro', out of the 4th, 7th and 8th Battalions Reserves. The following are the field officers: Colonel, John W. Hinsdale; Lieut. Col., W. Foster French; Major, A. B. Ellington.

Capt. Hinsdale is a gallant and dashing young officer; no better selection could have been made.

MESSRS. BRANSON & FARRAR will please accept our thanks for the following pieces of music: Silver Bells, Mazurka, composed and dedicated to Mrs. Jeffersen Davis, by Prof. Chas. O. Pape, of the Warrenton Female College; Hear me, Norma, the celebrated Duett; The dying soldier, or The moon rose o'er the battle plain; You can never win us back, a patriotic song, written by a lady of Kentucky: There's music in the air, by C. F. Root. The four last named pieces are published by W. Davies & Son, Richmond, and is decidedly the neatest music we have seen gotten up in the Confederacy

THE STOLEN MASK, or the Mysterious Cash Box. A Story for a Christmas Fireside. By Wilkie Collins, Columbia, S. C., Steam Power Press of F. G. DeFontaine & Co., 1864.

The above is an entertaining *novelette* of 31 double-column pages. That it is by Wilkie Collins is a sufficient guarantee of its readability. Price $2.

WE HAVE received no Richmond papers for two days.

A PRINTER PROMOTED.—It is with much pleasure we record the fact that J. M. Henson, formerly a printer in this city, and a native of Rutherford county, in this State, has been promoted to the office of Captain of the "Oak City Guards," 14th Reg't N. C. T. He volunteered at the commencement of the war, and went as a private. Col. Daniel appointed him as flag bearer while stationed at Suffolk, Va. On the re organization of the company, after the passage of the conscript law, he was elected 2d Lieutenant. By the death of 1st Lieutenant, Marcellus Thompson, he succeeded to that office; and by the death of Capt. Pool, he now succeeds to the post of Captain. Lieutenant Thompson and Capt. Pool were both killed in battle.

Capt Henson has been with Gen. Early in the Valley, the past year, and has shared the dangers, hardships and glory of the campaign. He was once taken prisoner, but effected his escape the same day. He has been in nearly one hundred fights, including skirmishes, and has so far escaped with only a few bruizes, though balls have frequently passed through his clothing. For a printer he has been a remarkably "lucky fellow," and we trust his good luck will continue, and that he will yet be spared for many years of happiness and usefulness. He has proved himself a brave soldier, and all who know him know that his honor is unimpeachable, and his piety sincere, and that while he fearlessly performs his every day duty, he looks with unfailing confidence to the Highest Power for guidance and protection.—*Progress.*

Yesterday was hiring day, but too little was done in that way to establish any hiring rates for servants, and upon inquiry we can find no data upon which to base quotations. We suppose things will settle down in a day or two, and parties come to an understanding.

We noticed but one sale—a girl 18 to 20 who brought $5,500. For hiring prices we heard talk of anything from $500 to 2,000.—*Wil. Carolinian Jan. 3rd.*

NEW METHOD OF CURING BACON.—L. F. Montgomery, Esq., of Madison county, Miss., sends the following to the Canton *Citizen*, and says "if salt was fifty cents per bushel, I should use it."

"Take equal quantities of salt and fresh green hickory wood ashes. Prepare your pork bulk, and supply it as if it was all salt; take it up, re-rub, and add more salt and ashes; let it remain in bulk from five to six weeks, as the weather and size of the pork may require, then wash it clean with warm water and hang and smoke, and you will have as fine flavored bacon as you wish.

P. S.—I saved last year 19,000 lbs. of the largest pork I ever saved, and only used twelve bushels of salt.

FAMILY OF HON. JOHN BELL.—The Columbus Mississippi *Republican* of Sunday, says that Miss Bell, daughter of the Hon. John Bell, Mrs. and Miss Woods, of Nashville, arrived here yesterday. During the middle of November they went from Nashville to Columbia, waited at the latter place until Gen. Hood captured it, and then came South.—They left here yesterday en route for Tuscaloosa.

The *State Journal* says that Butler found it convenient to stop at Beaufort *en route* for the mouth of Cape Fear. During his stay he visited Newbern, where he made a speech in which he declared his purpose to dine in Wilmington on Christmas day. But he didn't do it.

The *Constitutionalist* says that the Executive of Georgia, as soon as damages can be repaired, will reconvene the legislature of that State. All the reserve militias of Georgia have been furloughed by Gov. Brown, until further orders.

The Charlotte *Bulletin* has been favored with the perusal of a letter from General Vaughn, to a gentleman in Charlotte, which states the Virginia salt works and lead mines were but slightly injured during the late Yankee raid,

It is stated that Gen. Sherman is pursuing a very conciliatory policy towards the people of Savannah, and has issued a proclamation permitting planters to bring in their produce as usual, and holds out inducements for them to do so. This looks as if he felt perfectly secure, and meant to make all the friends he could.

"Tom Thumb" and his family have at last gone to Paris. The General became disgusted on account of the public exhibition of a new fat boy—a little chap only ten years old, and already nearly five feet high, and weighing about two hundred and sixty pounds.

All the Banks in Savannah succeeded in removing their assets and deposits to a place of safety, previous to the evacuation of the city.

LIBERAL.—At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville railroad, a resolution was unanimously adopted to transport, without charge, all boxes of clothing and provisions for the soldiers in the field,

Chickering the famous piano manufacturer, is commanding the 3d Massachusetts cavalry in the Yankee service.

TO TAKE OUT THORNS AND SPLINTERS.—Make a plaster of turpentine and tallow, spread on a piece of leather, and apply it to the wound.

The highest legal tribunal of Scotland, not long since, decided that, according to the Scotch law of marriage, *consent* is the essence of the contract, and is sufficient to constitute marriage without any ceremony or publication, or even without the parties living together; that if the parties seriously and actually *consent* to be man and wife, from that time forth they are man and wife in Scotland.

Miss Brand, who is called the "Miss Nightingale of New Orleans," has just made her appearance in England, She is reported to have spent three years in attendance upon the sick and wounded Confederate prisoners in that city, and to have been expelled by Gen. Canby.

The Northern papers say Sherman's programme for his grand campaign "Northward" seems to be no secret. He will start from port Royal and move straight on Branchville. He then proposes to follow the main lines of railroad towards Virginia, stealing and murdering as much as he can by the way.

It was Gen. John Adams, and not Gen. Wirt Adams, who was killed at Franklin. Gen. Wirt Adams, is in Mississippi. Gen John Adams was an old United States army officer, and resided at Memphis. He leaves a wife and several children.

The income of the wood measurer of Richmond the *Whig* estimates, will amount to the enormous um of $50,000 a year—double the salary of the President!

No sooner is a law made than an evasion of it is found out.

A letter timely written is a rivet to the chain of affection.

Too much prosperity usually makes men appear like fools.

He who gives fair words, feeds you with an empty spoon.

He who hath good healty is a rich man and doth not know it.

A man should be esteemed valuable as he makes himself useful.

He who mediates to cheat another person cheats himself most.

The U. S. steamer Narcissa was blown up by a torpedo a few days ago.

Thackeray is to have a bust in Westminster Abbey among the great men of England. It is to be placed close to the effigy of Addison.

The cars on the Atlanta and West Point railroad now run to Palmetto, and will push through to Atlanta by the 10th of January.

From the Ashville News.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

As we stated, week before last, Burbridge or Stoneman, or both, led a heavy force up through East Tennessee and by rapid marching succeeded in capturing Bristol, and a small amount of commissary stores and a railroad train. They then pushed on and captured Abingdon and Glade Springs. They continued their march, unopposed as far as Marion, where, the telegraph informs us, they were met and repulsed by Breckenridge. It is reported by soldiers from this quarter, who arrived here a days or two since, that they had retreated through Pound Gap, and re-entered Kentucky. They did not make any attack upon the Salt Works, that point being regarded probably as too strongly fortified to be healthy. It is only a raid, and beyond tearing up a few miles of railroad, will amount to little.

We do not comprehend very clearly the "situation" over there. Where Vaughan is, we cannot learn. He does not seem to have been engaged with the enemy at all. He was no doubt in the right place, which a few days will make manifest.

From Kirk and his raiders, who were threatening this section, we have nothing reliable later than what is contained in the following note from Capt. Gibson of Col Palmer's command That he will be taken care of by Col. Palmer there need be no doubt.

Warm Springs, Dec. 22.

Editor of Ashville News:

On the 21st instant we reached Warm Springs, and went into bivouac for the night, and to await reinforcements expected from Spring Creek and ordered to meet us at this point.

On our arrival it was discovered that the waters had risen to such a height as to prevent the co operation of the other troops who had been sent on the right and left to go to the rear of the enemy.—It was impossible to attack a superior force at the "Rock" It would have been a second Thermopolæ, only with the forces transferred. It was impossible for him to cross the river to bring the artillery to bear on the enemy in the narrow pass.

During the following day (23d) it was determined to feel the enemy, and for this purpose a cavalry force was sent down. The enemy was found to have evacuated in a precipitate manner, and with a rear guard was in rapid retreat over Paint Mountain.—The guard consisted of seven men, five of whom were killed, one mortally wounded, and one captured.

This ends the march so far. We hope soon to be able to do more to add to the general gratification of our friends at home. All in high spirits and confident of success in future.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
TOBE GIBSON,
Capt & A. I. G.

From the Confederate.

CLOVER ORCHARD,
Alamance Co., Dec. 31st, 1864

Editors Confederate: On Saturday night, the 24th of this month, between eleven and twelve o'clock seven deserters and one or two Quakers came to my house, knocked at the door and several admittance. They had been in but a few minutes before one, John Stout, demanded a jug of me, which I had prepared for my Christmas eggnog. I of course refused to give it up; whereupon said Stout seized the jug, containing the brandy, walked out at the door, and said to the balance of the clan, 'come on boys;' upon which I took my double barrel gun, followed them out doors and called for my jug. They would neither stop nor surrender the jug. I fired at said Stout and he fell, one shot entering his abdomen, as I learned from Dr. F. R. Freeman afterwards. They carried him off some three or four miles, where he died on Monday morning the 26th. These men were most of them armed. Their names are Joseph Williams, John Jobs, John Stout, John Bailey and two of Henry Stout's sons. I left home that night, and went to Dr. F. R. Freeman's and got him with some few others, to go home with me the next day, when we found the jug and one of my best bee gums near by the place where Stout fell, brandy and honey safe. I suppose they became alarmed and ran off one direction and myself in another. What shall be done with such people?

P. H. GRIFFON.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening about eight o'clock was caused by the burning of a large wooden building, situated near the river, in the northern portion of town. In the building was stored a large quantity of rosin—about 3500 to 4000 barrels—which together with the wharf on which the building stood, was entirely consumed. The building and contents were owned by Messrs Vansmringe & Co., whose loss in Confederate money will reach about $100 000. The fire was no doubt an incendiary. The firemen were promptly on the spot with their engines, and were soon at work trying to subdue the flames.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We understand that the Engineer of the Steamer Agnes Fry was robbed last evening, about sunset, near Dye Pond by two ruffians. He was knocked down and $800 in specie taken from him. Our efficient Police were soon on the track of the robbers and succeeded in arresting one of the thieves, named Crabtree, securing a quantity of the stolen goods. The case will undergo a thorough investigation to-day.—*Wil. Carolinian Jan 3d.*

How is Col. Whitford since the gallant success of Gen. Leventhorpe in driving back the Yankee advance on the Roanoke? We have not heard from the brave officer whose condition we have above enquired of: We learned that he was dangerously wounded in one of the days fighting, and afterwards heard that he had lost an arm. He has been a useful and gallant officer, and it will be gratifying to his numerous friends to know that he is recovering from his wound.—*Confederate*

HIRING DAY.—Yesterday was the day for hiring, renting and selling, and the chief agent for owners of land, negroes, &c. S. A. Harris, Esq., was kept busily engaged from morning until night. We annex a schedule of classes of property, character and quality, with the prices paid:

Prime negro men sold, one a cooper, 22 years old, for $7 300. A girl, 15 years old, (field hand) $4,500 A negro man, 36 years old, $4 900.

The hiring was brisk, common house servants, commanded $275 to 850.

Our inference is that the poor must take care of themselves, and trust to Providence for the future.—*Char, Bulletin.*

Negro hiring has been going on here for a week, and still the end has not been reached. Field hands (men) ranged from five hundred to twelve hundred dollars. Mechanics about double. Women without incumbrances, from three hundred to one thousand.—*Sal. Watch.*

MASONIC CELEBRATION.—Tuesday last, 28th, being the nativity of St. John the Evangelist, was duly observed by the brethren of Hiram Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons. An interesting address was delivered by Rev. W. C. Bowman.

GEN. QUARLES.—On the authority of parties recently from the army, the *Rebel* states that Gen. Quarles, who was reported mortally wounded in the battle of Franklin, will probably recover. He loses his right arm. Though his many friends will regret his painful mutilations, they will be rejoiced to hear that his life is not in danger.

The Louisville *Journal* says the first tobacco of the season was sold in that market at forty dollars per pound.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.

Nothing of interest in the Senate to-day. House occupied the further discussion of the Consolidation Bill.

From Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 4.

A gentleman who left Savannah last week says the city continues quiet, and the citizens are not molested. Private property is protected, and an order was issued not to cut the shade trees for fuel. Sherman promises to bring wood by the Gulf Road.

The 14th and 15th corps is in an entrenchment reaching from the Savannah River to the Plank Road.

The Yankees are building new pontoon bridges opposite the Exchange.

The Churches, on Sonday, were filled with ladies.

Many negroes who joined Sherman in the country are leaving. The roads are lined with them.—Sherman is giving levees to the negroes in Savannah.

A federal paper, entitled the Daily *Local Georgian* is issued from the *News* office by Capt. M. Semmes.

Gen. John W. Geary is in command of the post.

Several federal steamers are engaged in removing obstructions from the river.

Adam's Express have opened an office.

In Augusta on Tuesday about three hundred negroes were sold by various auction houses at an average of three thousand to thirty-five hundred dollars.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, Jan. 3, 1864.

The Washington *Chronicle* of the 1st has been received, Supervisors of the city and county of N. Y. have resolved to raise four million of dollars to pay thousand dollar bounties.

Steamer *Charlotte*, with one thousand twenty-four bales of cotton arrived at Bermuda on the 23d, also *Owl* with seven hundred bales, and *Lamb* with one thousand eight hundred bales.

Ex-President Dallas died in Philidelphia on the 31st.

Gold closed in New York on Saturday at 227 3 4.

RICHMOND, Jan. 4.

Northern papers of the 2nd received.

A Washington telegram says it is understood that the Brazillian Minister is perfectly satisfied with the decission of the Government in the Florida case.

Ten new regiments of Ohio troops are now organizing, and will be ready for the field in six weeks.

The departure of Montgomery Blair and Frank P. Blair on a visit to Grant's army gave rise to a rumor that they had gone to Richmond on a peace mission.

The new Confederate steamer *Sea King* is reported actively at work on the Atlantic. She has captured and burned several Yankee ships.

The government has determined to sell all the cotton found at Savannah and reimburse the owners if they can establish a valid claim before a proper tribunal.

George D. Prentice arrived at City Point on the 30th from Richmond, enroute to Louisville.

Nothing from Sherman or Thomas.

CITY ELECTION.

WESTERN WARD.

We are authorized and requested to announce PARKER OVERBY as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—te.

We are authorized and requested to announce A. CREECH as a candidate for Commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—te.

We are authorized and requested to announce C. M. FARRIS as a candidate for commissioner in the Western Ward. If elected will serve to the best of his ability. 218—te.

EASTERN WARD.

For Commissioner in Eastern Ward.

HAVING BEEN SOLICITED BY MANY FRIENDS, I again announce myself as a candidate for Commissioner for re-election, promising my friends if again elected, I shall endeavor to serve them faithfully and impartially; and in case my votes in Council, I shall only vote for such measures as I shall honestly believe to be for the best interest and welfare of a majority of the Ward.

I take the present opportunity to return my grateful thanks to my friends for the large and flattering vote which they have heretofore been pleased to give me, and sincerely trusting they will be kind enough to renew their confidence at the ensuing election, I beg to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,
J. J. OVERBY.

January 5, 1865. 217—td.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

ON TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1865, AT THEIR SALES Rooms, will offer

FOURTEEN LIKELY NEGROES,

As follows:

2 Likely young men,
1 Woman, an excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, with her four children.
1 Woman, good Cook, Washer and Ironer.
1 do " " "
1 Girl, 9 years old, likely,
1 " 11 " " fancy and smart,
1 " 3 " "
1 Boy, 6 " "
Others to be added by day of sale.

ALSO,

2 Fine young Brood Mares and a fine new double seat Buggy Harness.

At the same time a likely young Negro Man for hire.

January 4. 218—td

500 NEGROES WANTED!

THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY DESIRES to hire Five Hundred Negro Men. It will pay eight hundred dollars for laborers and one thousand dollars for mechanics in Confederate money for the year. Negroes hired to the road will be free from impressment.

T. J. SUMNER,
Engineer and Superintendant.

January 4, 1865. 218—3t.

Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute.

THE 4TH SESSION WILL BEGIN THE 2D OF FEBRUARY, 1865. Boarders should apply soon.

JULIUS WILCOX, Principal.

January 5, 1865. 218—5t.

LOST.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 26TH DECEMBER LAST, A Chest of Books and Papers marked, "Major S. V. Reid, C. S., Wilmington," which was put on the mail train at Goldsboro', and was missing on the arrival of the cars here. Any information resulting in its recovery will be liberally rewarded. Address me at Wilmington, care of Maj. Reid.

NAT. ALLEN.

January 5, 1865. 218—3t*.

WANTED.

A MALE TEACHER, TO INSTRUCT FIFTEEN OR TWENTY small boys and girls at Company Shops, N. C. R. R. Board and room furnished. Address me at Company Shops, as to terms, &c.

J. G. MOORE.

January 5, 1865. 218—4t*

JOHN D HYMAN,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.

January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

☞ Any one wishing to purchase a pair of good ankle Boots, (No. 8s,) for $30, will apply at this office.